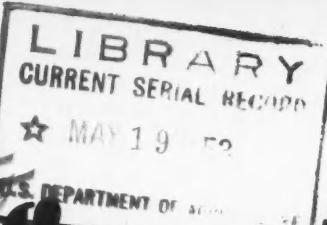


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The Cornell Countryman

April, 1953 20c



GOOFUS

see Dogs on Campus, page 8

"Paint Me a Picture, Mr. Artist . . .



"Paint me a glorious landscape of graceful hills and shaded valleys . . . of frosted mountain tops and gilded shores.

"Be generous with your colors, Mr. Artist. Spare no green when you paint the trees, no crimson when you add the sunset. Be lavish with your blue when you make the sky and lakes and rivers and the sea's rough edge.

"Then, Mr. Artist, paint a town into the scene . . . a town with streets and sidewalks of a kind free men may tread . . . with homes where families may dwell in love and peace . . . with a school where youth may grow in knowledge and wisdom . . . and with factories and businesses where free men can work out their welfare and their future.

"But, above all, Mr. Artist, muster all your skills and talents . . . use your most exquisite colors and your most gifted touch . . . to paint into the scene a church. Let its steeple pierce the clouds . . . let its lighted windows glow . . . let its doors swing wide in welcome. Let it stand, the center of my picture . . . explicit symbol of a people's Faith . . . Faith in their God and their country, in their neighbors and themselves.

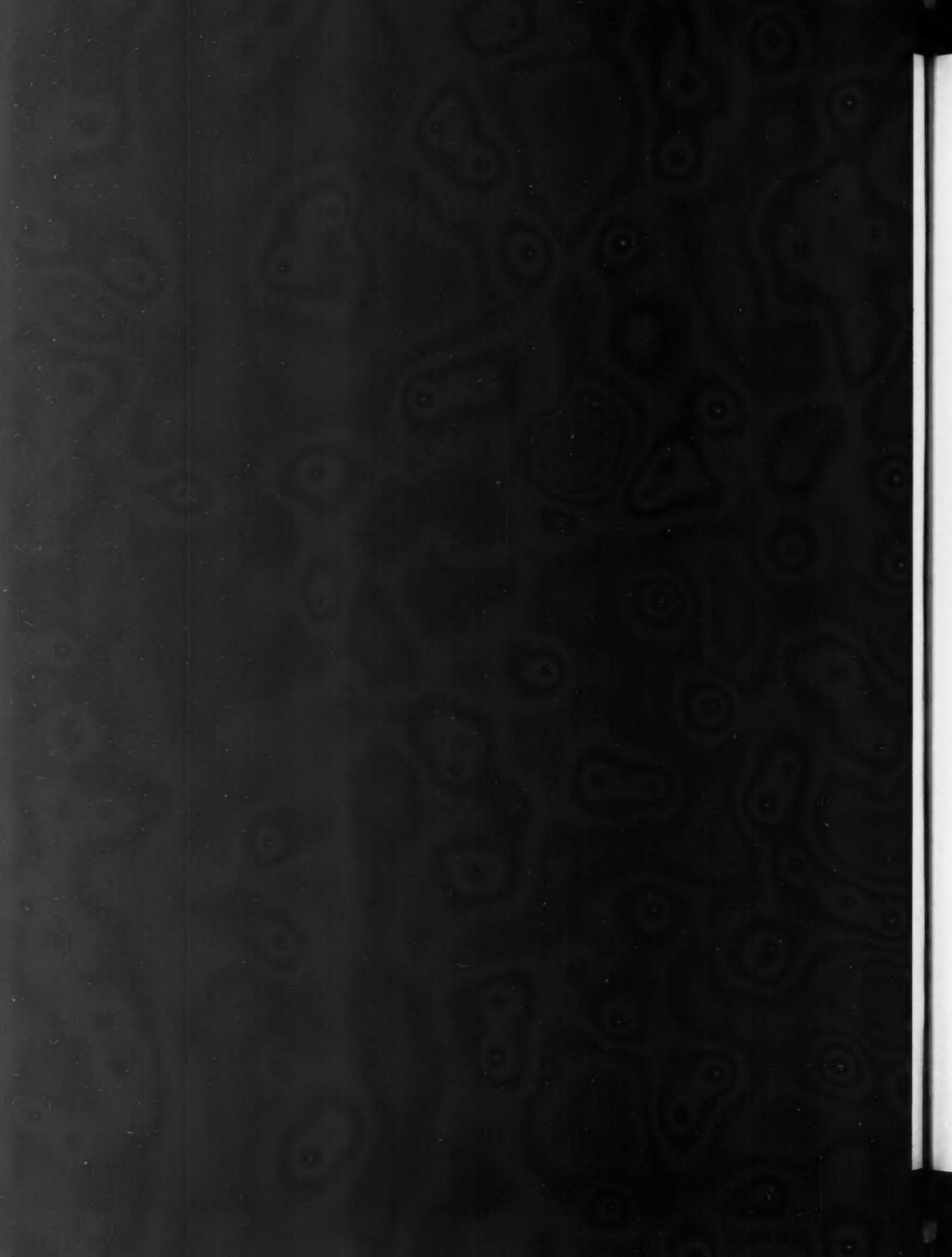
"Paint me a picture, Mr. Artist."

JOHN DEERE

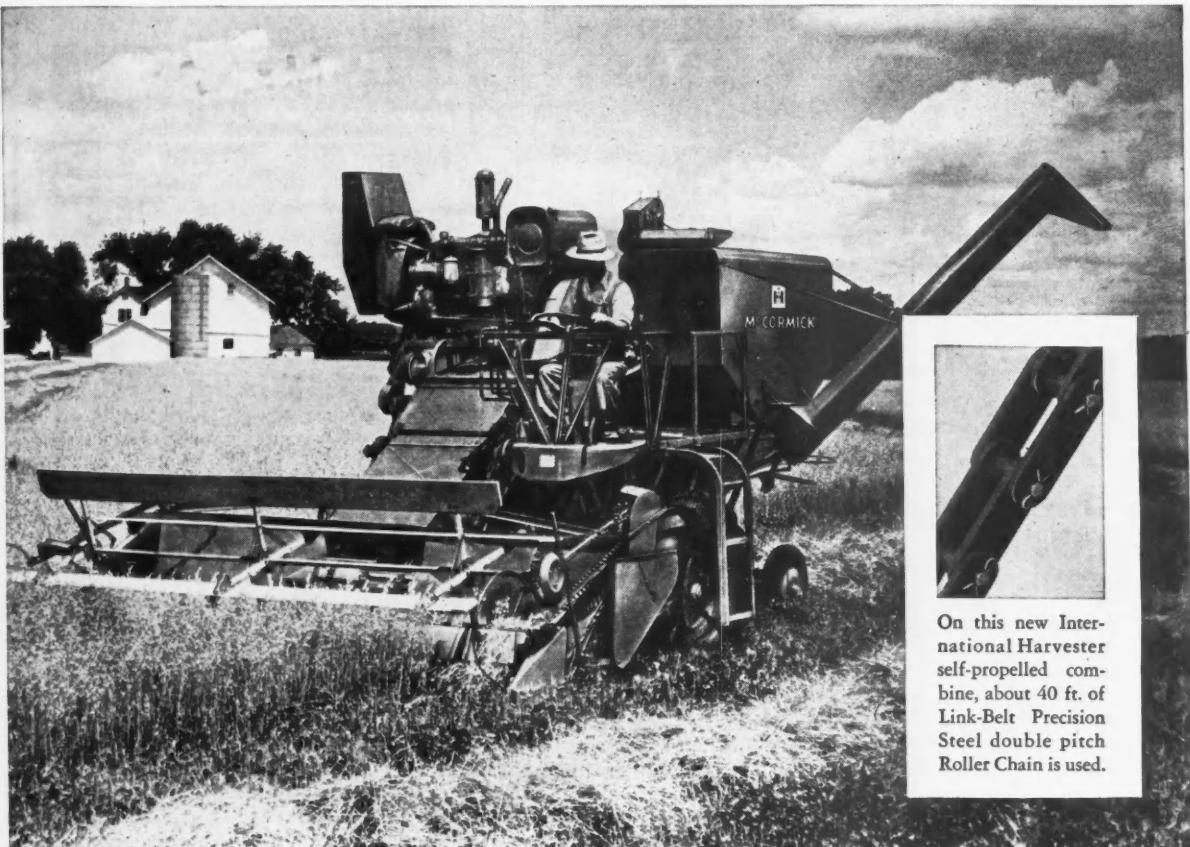
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This is where Link-Belt research and engineering play an important part in making farming easier and more profitable. The extra wear built into every length of Link-Belt Chain, for example, is the result of continuous field and laboratory testing. It pays off in delivering smooth, trouble-free power to the

cylinder and auger of a combine . . . to the wagon elevator of a corn harvester . . . on many another demanding job.

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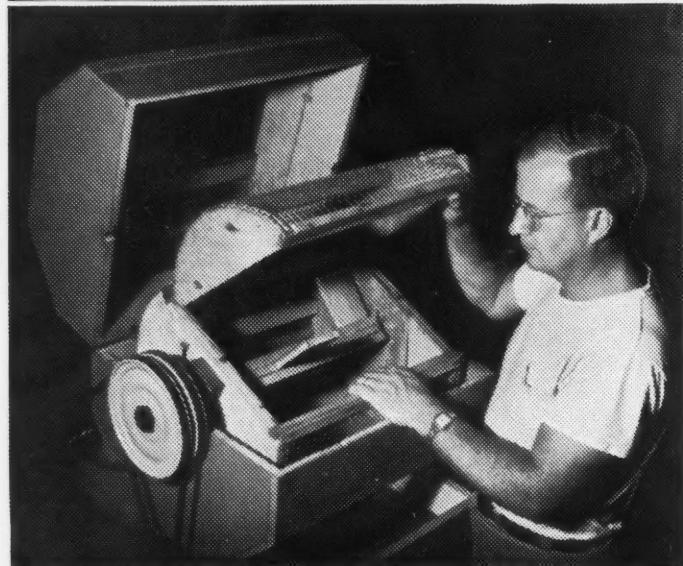
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SCIENCE at WORK 
Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.



PEA SHELLING GOES MODERN—Farmers and their wives will be interested in the new Cornell pea sheller that does away with the labor of opening pods by hand. Developed by Prof. E. W. Foss of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, from a Minnesota model, the machine is close to 100 per cent efficient. It shells as much as one peck of peas or soybeans in 30 seconds and, with a larger screen, can handle lima beans. The machine operates either by hand or $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. motor and is inexpensive to build. Four paddles in a rotating basket shell the peas into the drawer at the bottom.

Producing labor saving devices for New York farmers is one of the jobs of your College of Agriculture . . . it's Extension specialists . . . instructors . . . and research scientists.

Agricultural engineers are continually working on new equipment that will reduce operating costs, increase production, and improve the quality of farm products. But Cornell research is not in engineering alone; it ranges from marketing studies to the raising of small pigs on synthetic sow's milk. And while plant scientists are breeding for disease resistance, other specialists are developing new types of sprays for disease and insect control.

These are only a few of the areas in which important research is underway. As long as problems exist or improvements can be made, Cornell research will continue to serve.

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at Cornell University

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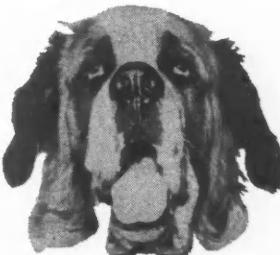
The Cornell Countryman

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Cover

What's this! Goofus on the cover of the COUNTRYMAN. We were expecting the Farm and Home Week Queen. One must admit, however, that goofus might have done fairly well in a contest of beauty. Luscious Goofus, taunting the voters with his seductive cross-eyed stare, might have won by a landslide—if he had chosen to run.

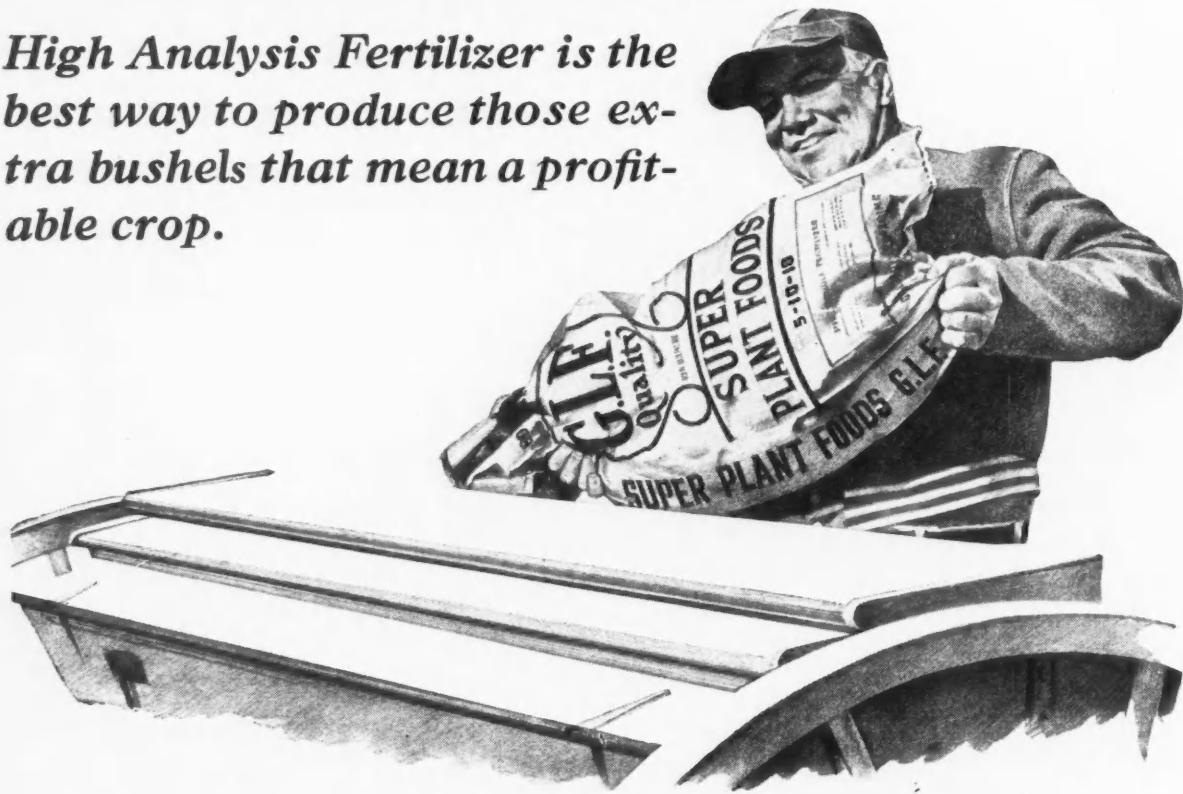


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Vol. L—No. 7

EXTRA POWER for a Bumper Crop

High Analysis Fertilizer is the best way to produce those extra bushels that mean a profitable crop.



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As in past years, G.L.F. has provided grades of fertilizers recommended by the three state agricultural colleges in its territory. Those recommendations, for each crop and soil type, are listed on the fertilizer charts at each G.L.F. Service Agency—for farmers' convenience.

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Editorial Opinion

Wanted:

Efficient River Development

A Guest Editorial by C. H. Guise

One of Mr. Truman's last official acts was the submission to Congress of a report dealing in large part with the coordinated development of the rivers and their uplands. The establishment of constructive policies for this development will be a major responsibility of the new administration. Among other things, Congress must decide on the agency which is to plan and do the work. In his message on the State of the Union, delivered to Congress on February 2, President Eisenhower included a statement on this issue.

The river basins must be developed. The great western states have the right to demand a constructive and rational approach to their problems which in many instances mean their very existence. Water is the life line of the West. The water should be used and controlled. To do this will cost over the years, billions. Our western states, with their agriculture and industry are vital to the well-being and security of the entire United States. There is little question but that the rivers will be developed, and the costs, high as they will be, thoroughly justified. But at the same time it is the taxpayer's money that pays for these developments, and he has a right to expect that the projects which are worthwhile should be carefully planned, economically built, and wisely administered.

From an impartial point of view, the present competitive struggle between two agencies in the federal government to undertake vast waterway improvements seems inexcusable. There should be one agency and only one, subject to a board of control to see that the planning and execution are carried out in an efficient and businesslike manner. Plans for such a program



have been submitted to Congress in the past. Nothing has been done. Will steps to improve the present situation be taken during the next four years?

Of all natural resources, none is so complex, far reaching in its effects of life, and difficult to handle as water. Intricately involved are industrial and municipal needs, soil and water relationships, navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and irrigation of the dry lands. Various bureaus in the federal government deal with these problems, often with an amazing amount of jurisdiction overlap. The conflicts between the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have become particularly troublesome.

In the early days of the Republic, the Army Engineers were charged with maintaining the navigability of the rivers and harbors of the country. Flood control and power development gradually became a major function. The Bureau of Reclamation came into being in 1902 and among other things, dealt with supplying water to irrigable lands of the West. The Bureau of Reclamation likewise has become involved in the production of power. These two federal agencies are large, engaged in programs of vast size, and over the years have frequently come into direct conflict with each other. Both build huge dams and reservoirs, and develop great quantities of hydroelectric power. The solution would seem to be one of area and functional jurisdiction to which each would confine its special activities. Actually it has not worked out this way. Each bureau, supported by powerful lobbies and important committees in Congress, has prevented a rational separation of the functions of the two.

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Behind the Scenes With

Roving Professors

With Spring in the air, that mixture of curiosity and wanderlust seizes us again. But what befalls the professor of botany during his leave? And where do "vacations" find the professor of economics?

By Marilyn Mang '55

"Professor, exactly how do most of the men in your department spend their sabbatic leaves?"

"They loaf." That was one professor's answer, which coincides with the thought of many students. The truth is, though, that a sabbatic leave is no five month's vacation with pay.

We expect a university professor to be an authority in his field, but to do so he must keep abreast with the work of others. The sabbatic leave is one way of staying informed. After six years at Cornell, any professor, or associate or assistant professor, is eligible for a leave to "increase the value of his further services to the university." The idea

of a vacation is not completely eliminated. Relaxation fills in here and there midst the more serious business of gaining further knowledge.

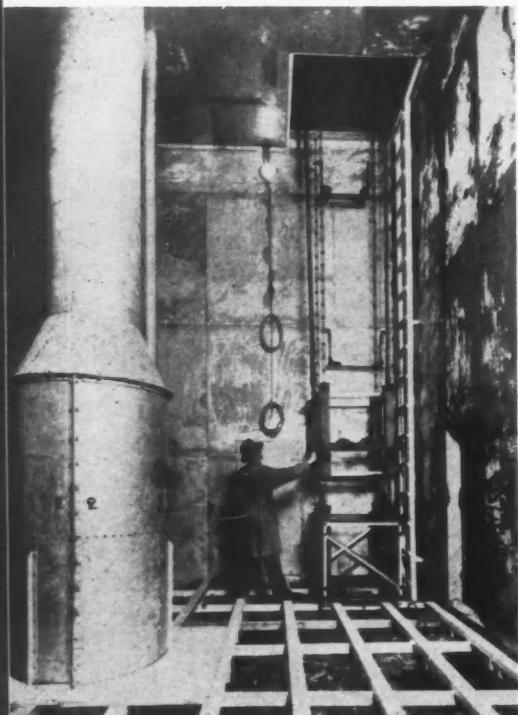
Professor Charlotte Young, of the Nutrition School, for example, felt that a firmer background in the social sciences would help her in human nutrition studies. Accordingly, she spent her half year at the University of Minnesota, near her home in Minneapolis, on an honorary fellowship, which gave her free use of all university facilities.

Integration

Prof. Young found her courses in anthropology, psychiatry, public health, and social case work methods especially valuable, learning the theory behind many of the practices she had been using for years. She also gained a background for research. Nutrition studies draw upon people trained in several different areas. Thus, the nutritionist might very likely find herself working with a psychiatrist, a physician, and a social worker. The more background she had in their fields the better able she would be to work with them and talk to them in their own language.

More and more research problems are interrelating; knowledge in just one area simply isn't enough. Particularly interested in the food habits of people and the factors that influence them, she finds that studying human society from almost any angle sheds new light on her work.

A mistake any co-ed would envy enlivened the last leave of Professor Forrest B. Wright in the fall



Dr. Smock, examining the interior of one of the early controlled atmosphere storage rooms in England.

of 1948. He and Mrs. Wright were forced to take a special flight from San Francisco in order to reach their destination—Honolulu. When they arrived at the airport, they discovered that the flight was one charted to take the Nevada football team to a game scheduled with the University of Honolulu. An odd situation for a pair of Cornellians—but the Wrights enjoyed it thoroughly and went on to attend the game and accompanying parties as the guests of the Nevada team.

Although the week he spent in Honolulu was primarily a vacation, Professor Wright did visit the agriculture department and experiment station of the University of Honolulu. He had previously spent ten weeks in Oregon revising his "Electricity in the Home and on the Farm" for its third edition. Driving a total of 24,000 miles, Professor Wright visited state universities on the way and became acquainted with the men in his field at these other schools.

48 States

In 1940-41 Professor Wright took a year's sabbatic to study at the University of California. During Christmas vacation he spent three weeks in Mexico City. As a complete contrast, after the spring term, he drove to Seattle and took a twelve day boat trip to Alaska. During his two sabbatics, Professor Wright has visited every state in the union; his next leave of absence may well find him on the way to South America or Europe.

An article entitled, "The Taxonomy of Professors"—"a little too



Professor Wright flags down a plaster bull during his trip through the west

caustic and unkindly for the publishers" grew out of Professor Robert Smock's 1948 leave. The pomology professor spent five months doing research on fruit preservation at the University of California. En route to the west, he stopped off at several schools to listen in on fellow professor's lecturing techniques—"a few good, a few mediocre, and quite a few terrible!" Although his future plans are far from settled, Professor Smock is considering spending his next sabbatic in Australia studying the native fruit growing industry and the type of research in rapid progress there.

Miss Helen Cady, of the housing and design department in the College of Home Economics, took her sabbatic leave the spring semester of last year, dividing the term between courses at Columbia University and the New School for Social Research.

Regional Architecture

During the summer, Miss Cady enrolled in the City Planning and Housing Division of the School of Architecture at Columbia University, and was a member of a study group which toured over thirty American cities, studying city planning, housing, and regional architecture. The group itself was made up of architects and engineers from England, France, Scotland and Egypt. Beginning in New York City, the tour went on through Levittown, Pa., Philadelphia, Washington, Williamsburg, Va., Cincinnati, Chicago, and Madison, Wisconsin. All along the way they met planning commissions, public

housing authorities, and prominent architects. One of the highlights was the group's visit to Frank Lloyd Wright's Studio School in Springreen, Wisconsin, where Mr. Wright himself gave them a tour of the school.

Professor Goldan Hall of the poultry department has just returned this term from a sabbatic leave. Revision of his popular poultry extension bulletin occupied much of his leave.

New Slant

Prof. Loren C. Petry presenting a new slant on the whole idea of sabbatic leaves, pointed out that a university faculty is entirely responsible for its own plans and actions. For this reason it is essential that its members be aware of

what is going on at other schools. The sabbatic leave is intended to improve a man's value to the university.

Prof. Petry has been at Cornell since 1925, but because he is involved in administrative work, has taken only two leaves. During one leave, Prof. Petry spent a month in Nova Scotia collecting and photographing fossil plants. He also took a six weeks' trip to other universities to learn at first hand the methods used in other schools of teaching general botany. He would first talk to the professors to find out the methods they were employing; then he would spend several days sitting in on their lectures and labs to determine "if they were doing what they thought they were."

One feels that if the sabbatic leave were a pure and simple paid vacation with no stipulation—no university expectations—these men and women would have spent the time exactly as they did: delving deeper into their fields, broadening their backgrounds, becoming further acquainted with others in their areas and with the recent advances they have made, and finally returning to the university more valuable as professors because of their enriching new experiences.



How a professor supplements his income during sabbatic leave

Shaggy Dog Story

It's A Dog's Life

Three Upper Campus playboys attend classes when they wish and take no examinations while engaging in many extra-curricular and social events.

By Ginny Paquette '56

Goofus

A hearty handshake, a gruff voice, and sad, longing eyes are trademarks of "Zeta's Son of Luana," better known as "Goofus." To occupants of the Ag Library, the Dairy Bar, or Japes, this handsome Saint Bernard needs no introduction.

Goofus is without doubt the most precocious student scholastically in the whole College of Agriculture. Born on December 7, 1951 (which is now a doubly important holiday), he entered college in the spring term of 1952. Despite his extreme youth, Goofus has never failed a course, nor has he ever been punished for breaking university rules. He holds membership in a national society known as the American Kennel Club, which is the most exclusive organization a student can join. At present he is the only Agriculture student to hold such an honor.

Fraternity Man

His sincere and friendly personality has won Goofus social acclaim as well, and he has been very active in extracurricular activities. Upon arriving on campus last year, he attended Alpha Gamma Rho's Junior Weekend houseparty and was immediately rushed by that fraternity. After careful thought, Goofus decided that he had much in common with AGR members and accepted the bid. He immediately moved into the honorary position formerly occupied by the late "Gooch," who had passed away the preceding fall. Goofus is now the most influential member of the house. He never misses a party, dance, or picnic. He boasts that he is the only

AGR member allowed to "bird dog" the other members' dates.

Coffee and catchup are great treats to Goofus. He has been known to eat a whole bowl of catchup at one sitting in Japes.

Future Plans

Asked about his future plans, Goofus replied, "I once planned to become a carrier of brandy, as best becomes my rank. I thought that four years in such a fraternity as AGR would give me plenty of experience in transporting liquor from other houses. However, I find, to my amazement, that my fellow members are really above such practices. Therefore I too, shall carry on their fight. Shoot me if you must, I beg, but curse me not with a brandy keg!" And so saying, Goofus turned his eyes, bloodshot by nature alone, to the ground and wandered off a little forlornly in the direction of the Dairy Bar.

Bob

"Straight from the old Sod" comes Bob, the famous red setter of Plant Science Building. A delightful Irish brogue enhanced his bark as he answered our questions, and there is no resisting his irrepressibly Irish personality.

Known also as "Murphy," "Red," or "Rusty," Bob is one of the most active canines on campus. In fact he often seems actually to be in two places at once. However he vigorously denies that he is really two dogs. His extra curricular activities include active participation in CURW—the Canine Union for Romantic Waywards. Partly through his great efforts, Cornell dogs are now free from the terrible co-ed 'ratio problem which besets human students. There are more than enough dog-eds to go around. "It was really simple," Bob says modestly, but refused to comment

(Continued on page 17)



—Ferrari

Bob: "What do you mean, move over?"

Cornell Tries . . .

Stop-Watch Watching

A peak into a Cornell time and motion laboratory may disclose a plastic cow, a slow-motion movie, and no telling what else.

By Phil Foster '53

Paul Weaver records Harold Vromane motions with slow motion photography in Jack Thompson's time and motion study laboratory in Warren Hall. They are studying methods of packing apples.



—Pringle

You're in a laboratory on the third floor of Warren Hall. All around you is weird equipment. The stop watch is poised. The floodlights go on. The camera starts to whirr and someone yells "Go!"

"You really work under these conditions"—so say the people who participate in Jack Thompson's time and motion studies in the Rube Goldberg-like laboratory up in Warren 303.

Movie Cameras

"What's it all about?" you ask.

Right now Jack is working on a problem which involves setting tin cans on the shelves of a grocery store. He uses a movie camera to record the actions of the worker and runs the developed film through a slow-motion projector to watch the details of the worker's actions. This is one method of studying the efficiency of a grocery clerk.

"It's something like learning to play golf," Jack says. "If you want a good game to your credit you must spend a lot of effort learning just how to hold and swing a club."

But when an employer turns a man loose on a job, he expects the man to know instinctively how to do that job. And that same employer may have spent days of study and practice before he played his first under-par game of golf.

What's Best?

"What we are trying to do is to find the best way of performing a certain job. If the sportsman finds it necessary to study methods of performing certain motions, why shouldn't industry and agriculture do the same?"

How does a research worker like Jack Thompson go about finding the best method? People often get the idea that all you have to do in a time and motion study is to put someone to work and time him with a stop watch. But it's not that simple.

To get the best method, researchers use a definite plan of attack: first they collect all the methods they can get their hands on, and then appraise them.

Since most farmers do their chores at the same time every day,

they seldom have an opportunity to observe each other's work methods. So the research worker visits many farms to pick up ideas. This may mean getting up early in the morning—even very early, as Bill Morris, who is working on milking parlor arrangements, found out when he visited a dairyman who started milking at 4:30 a.m.

After the various methods are collected, the research worker must find out which is best. This is the real problem in time and motion studies.

Fast Packing

When Jack Thompson was working on jumble-packing of apples, he found that there were three ways commonly used to pick the apples off a moving belt. One was to pick up two apples in each hand. Another was to get two apples in each hand and pick up one between the two hands. Still another method was to pick up three apples in each hand. He found that workers pack apples faster by using the two-apples-per-hand method.

(Continued on page 23)



—Paquette

New and Nutritious

Dynamic Doughnuts

The ordinary doughnut supplemented with additional milk, yeast, wheat germ, and soya flour can become a nourishing delicacy

By Donna Avery '55

Throughout the day, from breakfast to midnight snack, the ever-popular doughnut makes its appearance. Young and old, rich and poor, the doughnut is a favorite of many. Thus we can understand the nutrition experts' interest in improving the nutritional value of doughnuts. This has been the main objective of Dr. and Mrs. Clive McCay of the School of Nutrition in their recent research and experiments with doughnuts.

Easy To Use

During the past war, when Dr. McCay was in the Navy, he became conscious of a need for a stable, yet easily managed food which could

be stored and used in emergencies with a minimum of preparation. Doughnuts were the answer to the problem. Many people had looked down on them because they did not measure up to top nutritional standards. Realizing this, Dr. McCay, assisted by some WAVES, began working on methods to improve the keeping quality and flavor retention of doughnuts.

Dr. McCay's interest in doughnuts continued after the war and he and Mrs. McCay began working together on improving them. They made small, experimental batches in their home, trying to produce a highly nutritious, yet flavorful product.

Mr. Arthur Levy, an employee of the Joe Lowe Company, a food manufacturer located in New York City, came to Cornell in the spring of 1952 to visit his daughter. While here, he contacted Dr. McCay to show him a sample of a recent development in pumpernickle bread.

Nutrient Packed

The meeting of Mr. Levy and the McCays was certainly a fortunate one. Mr. Levy heard of the McCays' plans to produce better doughnuts by adding to their nutritive value. They had supplemented the egg, milk, flour, and fat in ordinary doughnuts with additional milk, some brewers' yeast, wheat germ, and soya flour. The result was a product with more body, better quality protein, higher calorie and B vitamin content, and plenty of taste appeal.

Doughnut Debut

Needless to say, Mr. Levy was more than mildly interested. He offered to help by making up and sending the McCays twenty-five-pound lots of the doughnut mix according to the formula they had prepared. Since then, the McCays have worked in connection with the Co-op Food Store in Ithaca in producing these doughnuts. The Co-op owns its own doughnut machine so no manufacturer has a claim on it, as would be the case if it were rented. Therefore any kind of doughnut mix can be used in it.

Tuesday evening, November 18, was the commercial debut of these new doughnuts. At this time, they were served as refreshments at a Co-op meeting in Ithaca.

For All Occasions

These new doughnuts rank high on a nutrition scale. An adequate breakfast could be built around them. Teamed up with orange juice and coffee, with cream to provide vitamin A, they would make a good start toward anyone's daily food needs. Then, too, they can be dressed up or down for any type of entertaining. No matter what the occasion, they will provide plenty of good eating.

Custom Made By You, For You

Imagination makes use of paper clips, glass beads, and antique buttons, to achieve that individual accent for your wardrobe.

By Barbara Chamberlain '53 and Donna Avery '55

Man has felt the need to make and wear ornaments since the days of the cave dwellers. Some of those early pieces of jewelry may have had some ritualistic significance, but they served other purposes too. Making and wearing jewelry was a form of artistic expression.



—Gilman

Paper Clip Pins are a novelty

Today, costume jewelry is an important part of the fashion picture. Recent trends are emphasizing unusual and vivid pieces. Brilliant multi-colored glass beads, sparkling rhinestones, copper medallions, and many other gay, attractive accents are available to give a dashing touch to your costume.

Individuality is a keynote of today's fashion philosophy, and using jewelry is one way of achieving it. And, if you enjoy creative craft work, you have a fine opportunity for expression in making and wearing your own costume jewelry. Not only can you be sure that your earrings or pins are unique, made just for you, but you can have a lot of

fun trying out new methods and materials. Hand fashioned jewelry does nice things for that hard-to-handle budget, too!

Use Anything

Choosing materials for your jewelry isn't a difficult problem. Your imagination can take care of that for you, because you can use almost anything. Have you ever thought of a couple of paper clips as a potential pin? They can be. Try straightening them out and then twist and bend the wire until you find a shape that pleases you. Paint or lacquer the results to preserve the color and fasten a pin to the back. And you have a new pin, custom made by and for you.

Various sizes of copper or brass wire can be twisted and bent into pins, bracelets, necklaces or earrings. You can pound heavy copper wire into interesting shapes. Try combining copper with brass or black stovepipe wire for color contrast. You can also imprison a bright bit of colored glass in copper wire for a handsome pendant or earring.

Plastic and plexiglass are fun to work with and you can get some novel effects with them. Plexiglass will fuse when heated, so there are many interesting designs that you can put between two thin sheets.

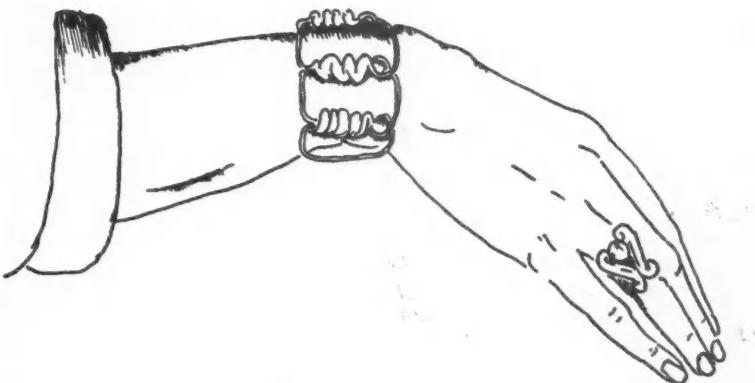
Unusual, bright-colored pebbles, stones and glass beads can be used effectively with wire. You can give them an extra touch of sparkle by dribbling gold or silver enamel over the surface and then lacquering it.

Ceramic jewelry is very attractive and you can get a great variety of designs. Flowers, animals, and amusing little figures are a few of the pieces that have been done in clay. If you are fortunate enough to have access to a kiln, you can glaze and bake your designs. There are some glazes, too, that can be baked in an ordinary oven.

Variations

Sequins and rhinestones add sparkle to your jewelry. Why not try embedding them in plaster of paris, molded into a design. You can sew sequins on a cloth backing that has been stuffed with cotton

(Continued on page 22)



—Gilman
Copper and brass wires may be bent into original and interesting shapes, the result? A distinctive looking ring and bracelet.

Introducing . . .

Peg Doolittle

Shoes hanging from the lamp shade or a vanishing hair brush no longer surprise the girls in Delta Gamma. They know Peg Doolittle is up to her usual high jinks.

Although she is noted for her way of talking in gaily exaggerated terms and for her ability to make people laugh, Peg has her serious side. She joined the Cornellian staff in her freshman year and is still a member. During her second year she was on the sophomore class council, the year that the Cotillion tradition was re-established. She and Babs Down lived in the tower of Risley that year when many a returning date was surprised by showers of water descending from a cloudless sky!

President of Balch II last year, she was also president of the junior class, a Student Council representative, and a member of Raven and Serpent.

This year Peg is in charge of personnel on the Board of Managers at the Straight. She finds her work in planning events for all participating students one of her most valuable activities. "I'd rather sleep than study," says Peg when teased about her habit of going to bed

early. A proven practice, though, for she is a member of Mortar Board and Omicron Nu.

Peg worked in a cafeteria in Washington, D.C., her home, one summer to test her interest in being a dietitian. She worked in Washington again last summer, this time as an Air Force typist in the Pentagon, "wandering around in the maze of that huge building."

A food major in home ec, Peg wants to work as a kitchen tester, creating new recipes for a large company. First, however, her pet dream is to go to Europe, "but, like so many other people, it's still just a dream."

D. G.

Jack Allen

Weschester County is not exactly known as an agricultural area. And Pelham, New York, Jack Allen's home, is very much a Weschester community. But at the age of 14, Jack decided that he would like to get a sample of farming.

Consequently he went to work on a farm in St. Lawrence County. The family he was with was particularly nice; "They treated me like one of the family." So Jack got his

first taste of rural life and farming, a taste he evidently liked, for he went back every summer for five years. As a direct result he decided to study agriculture, and is now one of the outstanding seniors in the ag college.

This year Jack has served as president of Ho Nun De Kal, the



Jack

Ag men's honorary. For two years he has been a Frosh Camp counselor; and is a member of Wagon Wheels, the counselor's honorary.

In his Junior year, Jack was house manager of his fraternity, Sigma Phi, and this year he was house President.

To most of us Jack is best known for his particular participation in sports. Track, he says is his favorite; to wit, his two years on the track team and four years on cross country. Jack's face and voice are familiar to anyone who has attended a Cornell football or basketball game, as Jack was on the cheer-leading squad last year and was captain of the squad this year.

As for the future, Jack hopes to go into dairy farming—but he thinks he'll start doing sales work for a grain company. His immediate future, at least, is settled—by Uncle Sam.

B. B.



Peg

—Cannon

... Your Friends

Margot Pringle

All of us may rightly be accused of giving ourselves to dreaming, but only a few will admit that like the old time Indians, they live by dreams which are their gods. And living by one's imagination is neither childish or profitless if ideas may be translated into reality. Harnessing dream is productive of happiness.

In our circle of good friends we recognize Margot Pringle as one who has dreams and tries to materialize them. In our years here we have followed her as she chased her reverie through college corridors and into the out-of-doors called the West, only to return with her imagination fired even more.

Margot has dabbled here and there in academics, pursuing courses to satisfy a bit of curiosity, or whet it the more. Some say she used to want to be a farmer, others said she wanted a farmer. She says she wants to hike around and see what

Alaska and Western Canada beckon, too and her future is still in the cards.

A suggestion of artistic temperament is evidenced by Margot's enthusiastic participation in BOPOSO, (the Bohemian Poetry Society) a group of poetry enthusiasts which meets every now and then.

Margot has frequently taken part in Farm and Home Week projects, appeared last season with Kermis, has written poetry, has been active in Raven and Serpent, a women's honorary, and has participated in Sunday evening discussions at Clint Ritchie's. Her personal interest and curiosity encompass a vast territory, and while she may bring out the skeptic in us, her humor is delightful.

College would be dull, indeed, if there were none here with whom to enjoy and study and share dreams. Margot Pringle is a friend who helps fulfill our college requirements.

D. B.

Ray Borton

If you'd like to hear all about the price of cows in Holland, Ray Borton is the boy who can tell you. This past term Ray was with the International Farm Youth Exchange on a four month visit to Holland. While there, he lived with three Dutch families, working on their farms.

Now, back at Cornell, Ray is once again absorbed in activities, especially the CORNELL DAILY SUN. The only ag student on the newsboard, he was in charge of editing and organizing all the Farm and Home Week material. Ray enjoys the work and strongly encourages ag students to enter the SUN competitions.

Ray is now in A Capella Chorus and has also sung in Sage Chapel Choir, the Big Red Revue, and in the Alpha Zeta quartet. He has always been a 4-H club member (the IFYE program is sponsored by 4-H), has served on Ag-Domecon, and was on the veg crops judging team.



—Ferrari

Ray

This last activity is more in line with Ray's major, plant breeding. He plans to do some research in this field and possibly extension teaching. Last year he worked with Prof. Henry M. Munger, his tasks included pollinating cabbage and counting onion seeds.

During summers, Ray has gained additional experience with the horticulture department of Michigan State—Ray hails from Michigan—and with the Ferry Morse Seed Company in planting, counting and tabulating.

Considering the variety of experiences Ray has enjoyed, there are two which he thinks are most valuable: the year he spent living with Prof. B. W. Saunders, of the College of Engineering, and his family, and the few months living with the Dutch families. These are right in line with Ray's philosophy, "Getting to know people, especially living with them, is one of the most valuable experiences one can gain."

B. B.



—Ferrari

Margot

life has to offer. While ranching and horses and the western way of life appeal to her, she is formulating plans to teach at an Indian school for a spell for she feels that help is needed among our native tribes.

Campus Clearinghouse

Ag-Domecon Activities

Ag-Domecon Council was busy during Farm and Home Week; Monday afternoon the council sponsored a panel, "Preview of College Life." Members of the panel were Jack Allen '53, moderator; Jean Lovejoy '53; Jim Dolliver '53; Wolcott Stewart '53; Myron Kelsey '53; and Al Sebald '54.

A large crowd attended the annual Farm and Home Week Square Dance on Thursday night in Barton Hall sponsored by the Ag-Domecon Council. The Ozark Mountain Boys played at the dance which was attended by Farm and Home Week visitors as well as ag and home ec students.

Farm and Home Week queen, Sandra Taylor was crowned by Dean Baldwin. Sandy and her attendants, Nancy Cole '55 and Jean Willman '56, were chosen by the student body of the upper campus from nine nominees chosen by various ag and home ec clubs.

Winning Livestock Showmen

Sponsored by the Round-Up Club, Student Livestock Show was a Friday Farm and Home Week feature. Grand Champion Showman of all dairy breeds was Walt Wasserman, who was also the champion Holstein showman, while the reserve champion showman, Bill Hughes '54, was also the champion Brown Swiss showman. Albert Fritz '57, was the champion Guernsey showman and Ruth Ann Cassavant '56, was the champion Jersey showman. A special fitting award went to Bob Smith sp., while Frances Wollner '54, received a special Jersey award.

Light horse champion showman was Frank Cassano '55, who also received a special fitting award. Wayne Gaffney '56, was judged reserve champion showman.

Top beef cattle showman was Phil Taylor '55, while Eugene Phil-

lips '56, copped the reserve championship. Taylor's Angus topped reserve showman Daryl Griffin's '56, while reserve Hereford showman William Lewis '53, seconded Phillips' Hereford. Jona Spiegel '55, received a special beef cattle fitting award.

Novice champion sheepman Eugene Phillips also walked off with a grand championship while Milton Parsons '55, was the reserve champion sheep showman. Tom Coyne '55, topped the swine showman championship while Ken Estes was the reserve champion showman.

President Wolcott Stewart '53, has announced that plans are being made for the Round-Up Club's annual spring dairy judging contest and livestock show.

Kermis' Cayuga

"It calls to something in the blood; and when it calls you have to answer!" The Kermis Farm and Home Week production of *The Lake Guns* by A. M. Drummond was an attempt to immortalize the legends which have built up around the Finger Lakes' area. These legends concern the phenomena of mysterious sounds heard "like the crescendo of distant cannon booming from the lakes' depths."

With a cast of twenty-two characters the play was especially effective because its setting included authentic references to many of the localities of central New York State written by a man familiar with

them. Hardly a person in the audience of Farm and Home Week visitors was not stirred when his own home town or area was mentioned.

The part of the old man of the hills was well played by Evelyn Weinstein and supported by an able cast. *The Lake Guns*, produced under the direction of Richard P. Korf, was given valuable assistance and criticism by its author, Professor Emeritus A. M. Drummond, retired professor of speech and drama.

Champion Speakers

The winner of the first prize of \$100 in this year's Eastman Stage Contest was Edward L. Engelhard '53, who spoke on the topic, "Farm Support Prices Are Here to Stay." Robert Mc Cartney '53, was awarded second prize of \$25 with his speech on "Our Debt to Agricultural Research."

Rice Public Speaking Contest

Kathy Kendrick '53 was the first prize winner of the Rice Public Speaking Contest held during Farm and Home Week. Receiving \$100 for her speech entitled "Doing the Most with What We Have," Kathy's main theme is summed up when she said that "Life is not a matter of what you would do if you had something, but what can you do with what you already have."

The second prize of \$25 was awarded to Janie Hughes '53, for

(Continued on page 16)

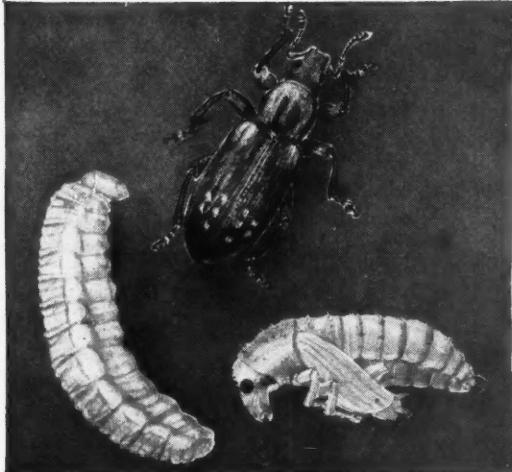


—Ferrari

Al Bean recounts lake gun legends in Kermis play

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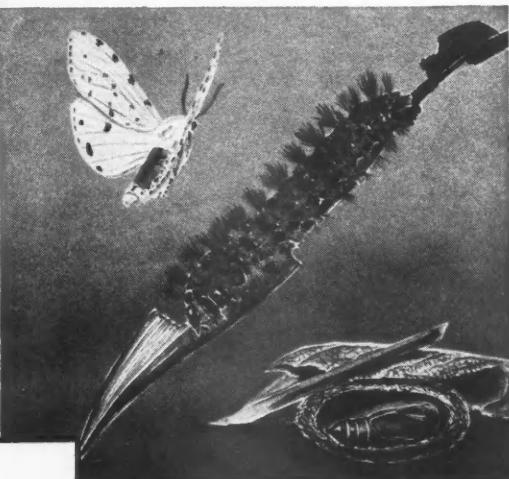
Sweetclover weevils are small, slender, drab gray snout weevils. They feed on tender plant leaves and stems, eating out circular notches. Natives of Europe, these insects were discovered in Canada in 1924, and have spread at a rate of more than 100 miles a year. They now extend over most of the United States and Canada. They move in armies of a hundred or more per square foot.



ALFALFA WEEVIL

Hypera postica (Gyll.)

The Alfalfa weevil is one of the major insect pests of alfalfa in the United States. It causes greatest damage to the first crop. Adult females lay from 600 to 800 eggs in alfalfa stems. An imported wasp is a parasite of the larvae, but it does not destroy enough second crop weevils to prevent a large build-up of weevils the succeeding year.



SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR

Estigmene acrea (Drury)

Mature caterpillars are either light green or dark brown. They attack alfalfa and other crops and travel in hordes. The adult female moth lays as many as 1000 pale yellow eggs from which hatch tiny dark brown caterpillars. There are three generations of pests in the southern localities, two in the Midwest, and only one in New England. In the South, the third generation causes the greatest damage.

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Campus Clearinghouse

(Continued from page 14)

her speech on the home demonstration agent, "The Unsung Heroine." "We ought to erect a monument," says Janie, "to the unsung heroine (the home demonstration agent). There she would stand looking outward, a bulletin in her hand, her feet in the mud, but a smile on her face."

Justin Kramer '53 won the 24th annual Rice Debate Stage, taking the \$100 first prize in the contest held during the 42nd annual Farm and Home Week. Kramer spoke on the negative side of the question: "Resolved; That the Point Four Program should be abolished."

Speaking for the affirmative side, Robert McCartney '55 took the second prize of \$25.

As a practical argument for not abandoning Point Four, Kramer noted that "One half of the world's population has not chosen between the U.S. and the USSR yet. A hungry man chooses bread first

and freedom second." Thus Kramer maintained that Point Four should be continued to build up the food supplying capabilities of the underdeveloped countries.

Poultry Club

The March meeting of the Poultry Club was humorous as well as educational when a skit "Hubby Cooks a Chicken Dinner" was presented. Associate Poultry Professor R. C. Baker and Poultry Technologist E. A. Schano also spoke.

During Farm and Home Week the Poultry Club worked in conjunction with the poultry department on their exhibit. In addition, the Poultry Club sponsored an egg show for 4-H members throughout the state. These members entered dozens of eggs which the club judged.

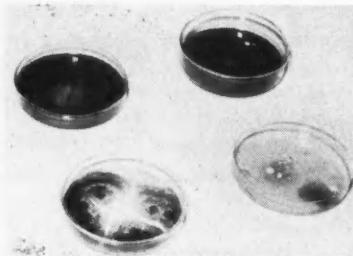
A Poultry Club-Faculty barbecue later this spring is being planned.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Ho-Nun-De-Kah held its annual smoker in May to meet junior class men. Late in April an initiation banquet will be held at Taughan-

nock Farms to welcome new members.

A committee has been appointed for Sub-Frosh Weekend to give incoming freshmen a view of college life and to acquaint them with the campus.



—Pringle
Bacamia club Farm & Home Week exhibit

Bacamia

Bacamia's Farm and Home Week bacteriology exhibit in Stocking Hall showed the part bacteria play in meat spoilage and in the production of penicillin mold. A dark room exhibit with luminous bacteria demonstrated the way bacteria spread.

Bacamia's annual picnic with the bacteriology department will be held later in the spring.

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Dog's Life

(Continued from page 8)
further for fear of the faculty committee on canine conduct.

Easygoing as he appears, Bob's friends know that he has an iron will when challenged. For example, when the campus canines were shamefully evicted from their rightful homes at Kline Road to make room for excess humans, Bob alone refused to yield. To this day, he has retained his living quarters at Dorm 11 and he awaits with hope the day when the Kline Road Dorms will be returned to their proper inhabitants.

His pet peeve is professors who persist in treating him "like a human." He absolutely refuses to tolerate infringement of his inalienable rights as a Cornell canine, and any professor attempting to evict him from a classroom will be rebuked in no gentle tones.

One of Bob's favorite pastimes is startling unsuspecting co-eds with his cold, wet nose, although he denies that he has any wolf blood whatsoever.

Bob is majoring in conservation and plans to continue in this field after graduation. As a final statement, he announced dogmatically, "I shall devote my life to the conservation of trees on the Agriculture Campus."

Charlie

If you have attempted to retrieve your chewing gum from any of your lecture seats recently and found it

missing, contact Charlie, the upper campus's best known wire-haired terrier. Collecting chewing gum is one of Charlie's many talents, but unless it is bubble gun, he will gladly return it to you only slightly used.

Charlie has no affiliations with any house, although he seems somewhat partial to 29 East Avenue. He has a morbid fear of Stimpson

(Continued on page 18)



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Lubrication Batteries

(Continued from page 17)

Hall and the Vet School, but is quite fond of Martha Van.

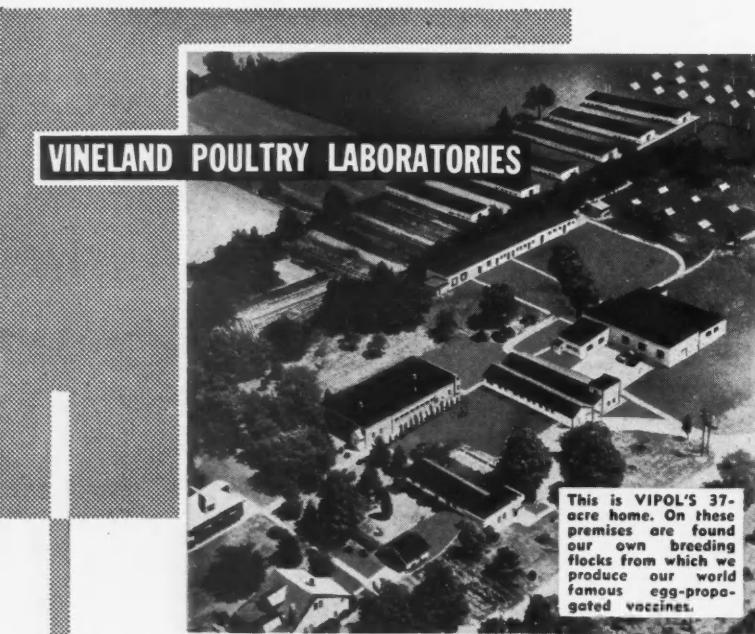
If you really want to impress Charlie, just call him "Charles." Then he may even demonstrate his famous vaudeville act, which consists of sitting, shaking hands, and lying down—in that order. Charlie also responds instantly to a loud whistle. This may be due to the fact that he was once known as "Patsy." He blushingly admits that his one mad passion is motor scooters, which explains why he is so often seen chasing them.



Charlie: doing fine!

Without doubt, Charlie is the most intellectual and best informed student of the upper campus. He attends at least four lectures every day, although he finds Dr. Post's Floriculture 123 the most interesting. Although he is somewhat limited in his note-taking ability, Charlie states that he meets little competition from human ag students. A natural born leader, Charlie is president of the Dog-Amicon Council and thus presides over all canine activities. At the next meeting, he plans to introduce a proposal for wider bleachers at basketball games, for he finds the present size inconvenient.

Charlie is an extremely ambitious entomology major. He even grows his own specimens for study.



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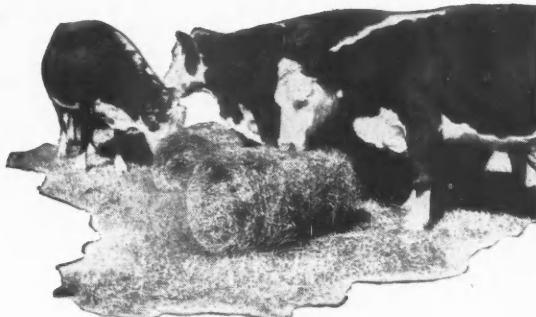
The camera moved up close to give you this Hereford's-eye view of nutritious roll-baled hay.

See how the leaves are roll-pressed and stems are flattened. Packed with protein and carotene, they approach the feeding value of a concentrate feed. Three tons of early-cut, roll-baled alfalfa can equal a ton of protein meal — plus a ton of ground ear corn or grain.

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These facts are furnished by the American Textbook Publishers Institute. Sometimes textbook prices are the "whipping boy" in the rising cost of a college education. We hope this information will help to clarify the true picture.

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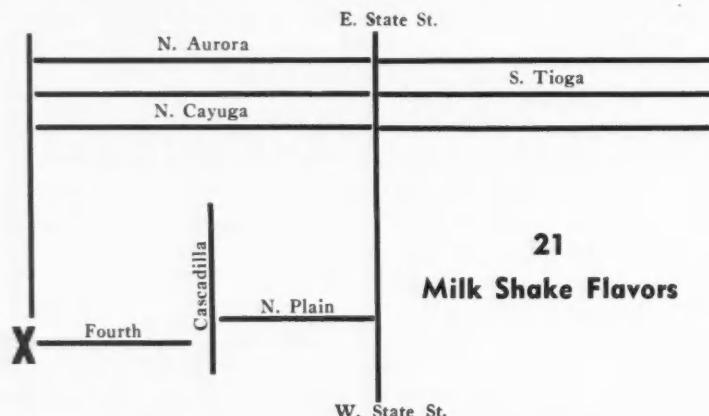
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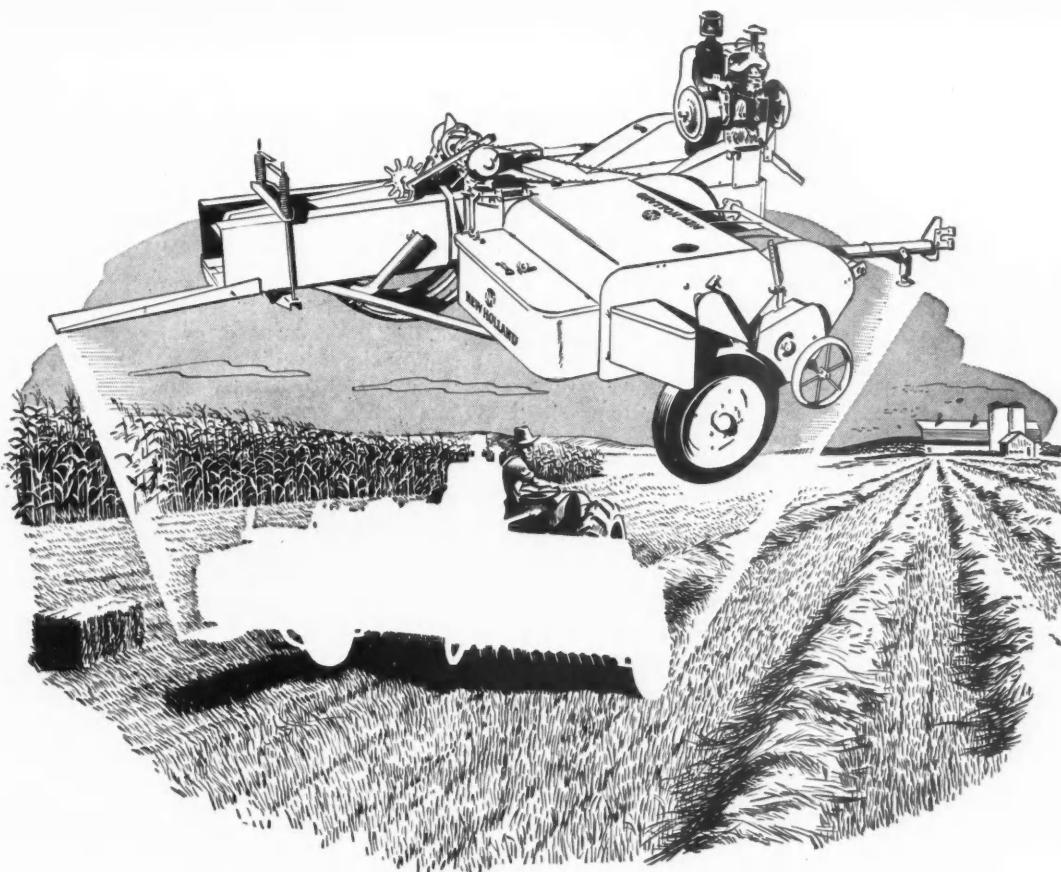


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Jewelry

(Continued from page 11)

for body and then add a pin or earring clasps.

If you like to collect unusual or antique buttons, they make lovely earrings. Simply glue them to the clasps and you have a unique pair of earrings. It's especially nice to have them match the buttons on your dress, suit, or blouse.

You've probably seen some of the attractive work that has been done with walnut shells. Attach a bit of yarn for hair and dab on some paint for feature, cover with lacquer and you have a pin that's a real conversation piece.

Pine cones, wood, yarn and leather are other materials you can use, either alone or in combination. As a matter of fact, just about anything you can think of, from old tin cans to bits of colored cloth

can be worked into a design.

You will need glue, earring and pin clasps, and clasps for bracelets and necklaces. You'll probably want some string for beads and if you'd like to oxidize copper to make that black shadow design so popular now, you'll want some sulfur.

Making your own jewelry is fun and not at all difficult. If you enjoy working with your hands, you'll probably enjoy creating your own costume jewelry. Your jewelry will truly be your own expression of yourself.

ROTC PHYSICAL

The draft board was examining a prospective recruit.

"Read that chart," he commanded.

"What chart?" asked the draftee.

"That's right," said the Doc, "there isn't any chart. You're in, boy!"

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Stop Watch Watching

(Continued from page 9)

The materials the worker is using make a difference in his speed. For obvious reasons, you can't reach for an egg as fast as you can reach for a lemon. When the work in Warren Hall started, Jack and his associates worked with ping-pong balls, pegs, and such, but they soon changed to more practical types of objects. Pegs and ping-pong balls just didn't seem right in a college of agriculture.

Bill Morris of the ag engineering department decided to study milking parlors, so he borrowed a plastic cow from a milking machinery manufacturer. He set the cow on a platform and varied her height from ground level to 36 inches. Bill and his assistants "milked" the cow at various heights and with various methods such as a pipeline, regular bucket, and suspended bucket milker.

In order to measure the milking attendant's energy output under the varying conditions, Bill stationed a girl with a metabolism-testing out-

fit nearby. When the attendant moved around, the girl followed him with the machine.

Although the results of his experimentation are not yet ready, Bill has learned something about the plastic cow. "She was just wonderful," he exclaims. "We sometimes milked her as many as 80 times in an afternoon and evening. No real self-respecting cow would have stood it."

Poultry Studies

Wendell Earl of the ag economics department undertook to study methods of saving the poultry farmer time and effort. He found that about 85 per cent of the poultryman's time is spent on chores and that it usually takes about a mile of travel to do the daily chores for 1,000 hens. Since saving five minutes a day for a year adds up to three full days' work, the poultryman who can cut down on his chore time can care for more hens.

One way to increase the efficiency of a poultry enterprise, Wendell found, is to increase the number of hens per pen (with a correspond-

ing increase in the size of the pens). No one ever got rich opening and shutting doors between pens.

And so the time and motion research goes to Cornell. But it hasn't always been this way.

Back in the early nineteen hundreds when a machinist named Taylor and a bricklayer named Gilbreth began their work with time and motion studies, people supposed that their findings could be applied only to industrial engineering. Things have changed. The pressure of the farm labor shortage brought on by World War II stimulated several agricultural schools to begin watching the stop watch.

Other Research

Now agricultural time and motion studies are in progress at many places such as Purdue, Vermont, and Cornell. Research with the stop watch has already saved many farmers' time and effort. But agriculture has only begun to reap the benefits of the efficiency experts. The next ten years will surely be a period of the knowledge of agricultural efficiency.

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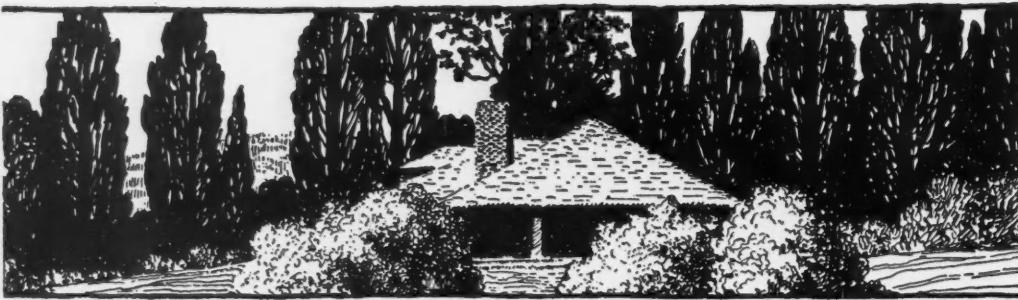


EVAN J. MORRIS, Prop

7:45 P.M.

OPEN EVENINGS

7:45 P.M.



Alumnnotes

'07

J. E. Coit, who was editor in 1907, majored in extension and journalism work. When he graduated he married Miss Emilie Hann and they now have three daughters. From 1907 to 1910 he was professor of horticulture at the University of Arizona. He then went to the University of California where he was a professor of citrus culture until 1917 when he became farm advisor to Los Angeles County. While at the University of California, Mr. Coit wrote *Citrus Fruits*, a textbook published by the McMillan Company of New York City. In 1920 he started the Coit Agriculture Service which he still runs today. Mr. Coit was editor of the California Anod Society's year book from 1930 to 1949. He has also written numerous other articles that have been published in technical journals.

'09

Edward Seymour, a journalism major, used his college training well. In 1911 he became assistant editor of Doubleday, Page and Company. In 1918 he resigned this position to become assistant editor of the A. T. Dela Mare Company where he remained until 1936 when he became Horticultural Editor of the *American Home Magazine*. In 1917, while at Doubleday, Page and Company, Mr. Seymour edited a four volume encyclopedia entitled *Farm Knowledge*. Later in 1936 he edited *The Garden Encyclopedia*. In 1937 he co-authored *Your City Garden*, a detailed book on how to maintain a garden in a city.

'15

Another *Countryman* Editor who entered a field other than journalism is **Edwin C. Heimsohn**. His first

This month's Alumnnotes will continue to deal with former Cornell *Countryman* Editors.

job on graduating from Cornell was a sales representative with the Seymour Packing Company of Topeka Kansas. While serving in this capacity he married Miss Elizabeth Putnam Hall. In 1918, Mr. Heimsohn did food conservation work in the USDA under the Bureau of Chemistry. In 1923 he changed departments, staying with the Seymour Packing Company of Topeka. He changed to the poultry department where he carried on various studies about egg packing. From last reports Mr. Heimsohn has three daughters and is still living in Topeka.

'34

William George Hoag, editor of *Countryman* in 1931, stayed at Cornell for two years after graduation carrying out a farm management survey. In 1933 he became a statistician with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. 1934 saw a permanent change for Bill when he became an information specialist and principal editor in the Farm Credit Administration in the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. Since then he has been promoted to director of information and extension in this same office.

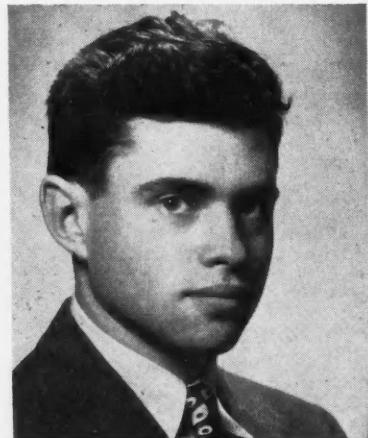
'41

When **Gordon Butler** graduated from Cornell, he went to the University of Wisconsin where he did his graduate work. From 1943 to 1945 he traveled—mostly in Italy wearing an Army uniform. Gordon served as Corporal in the 88th division which saw a lot of action in the Italian Campaign. In 1946

Mr. Butler became a statistician with the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, a position which he still holds.

'47

George H. Axinn received his B. S. in 1947 with journalism as a major. During his college career, George took time out to serve as an aviation cadet with Uncle Sam. Upon receiving his degree from the armed forces, he came back to Cornell. After graduating he chose to remain in Ithaca working with the Agricultural Research and Ad-



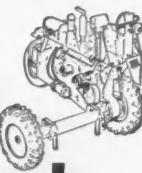
George H. Axinn

vertising Service here. In 1948 he became assistant editor of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Following this he went to the University of Maryland in 1949 where he is presently in charge of the news service, radio broadcasts, publications and visual aids. George also edited bulletins for the Delaware Experimental Station. 1952 found Mr. Axinn directing special short courses in agriculture for foreign students in addition to his other duties at the University of Maryland.



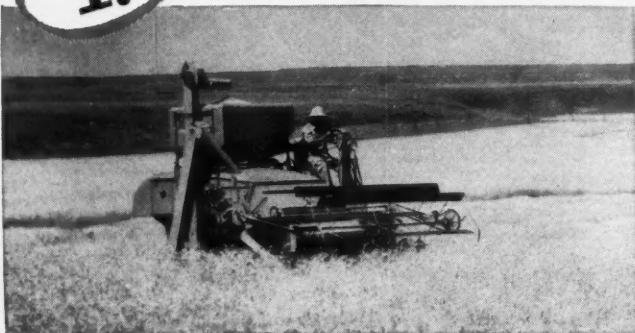


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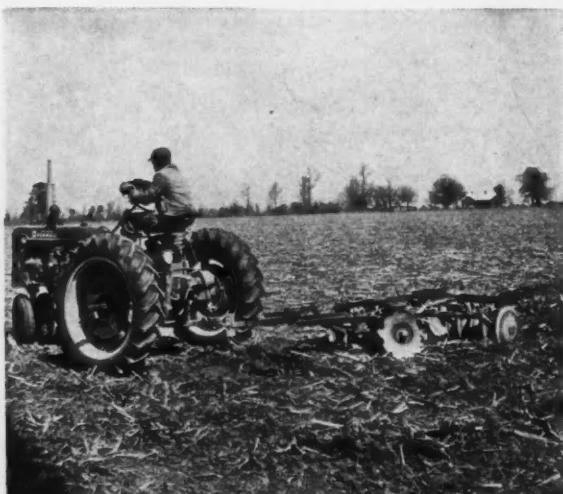
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